Hussein receives messages

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (INA). — His Majesty King Hussein received a message today from President Anwar Sadat on the latest Middle East developments and efforts to achieve a fust peace in the area. The message was transmitted by the Egyptian ambassador in Amman. The King also received a message from the leader of the Libyan Jamahiriyah Mu'ammar Qadhafi, praising the King's stand towards the Palestinian issue. The message was delivered by the Libyan ambassador to Jordan,

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King Hussein: Understanding reached with Carter on means of cooperation for peace

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein today told the cabinet that his consultations with President Carter on current Middle East peace moves had led to an "understanding regarding the means of future cooperation in the coming stage." He described the talks as frank and clear.

The King was briefing the cabinet during a meeting here on the results of his contacts with the American president and the Shah of Iran in Tehran. King Hussein said the people of Palestine must excercise the right of selfdetermination and that they must participate in forging their own future and in the process of achieving peace.

The key to the participation of all Arab parties in the peace process is to arrive at an agreement on the principles that will lead to a just settlement: total Israeli withdrawal, the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty and free self-determination for the people of Palestine, he was reported to have told

During the meeting the King stressed Jordan's national responsibilities and the duties it is discharging vis-à-vis Palestinian rights.

His Majesty said that, on the international arena, Jordan is trying to reach a just peace within the Arab framework and is seeking to bring the Arabs to form a united front. His Majesty stated that he did not see any positive aspects to the so-called Begin peace plan.

The King warned that Israel was trying to drain President Sadat's initiative of all positive results and drown it in a heap of procedural issues while claiming that Mr. Sadat's call for a comprehensive settlement was an "inflexible" position.

King Hussein also briefed the cabinet on his negotiations with the Shah of Iran, describing them as constructive and resulting in mutual agreement. Before the cabinet meeting, the King met with Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf at the prime

PLO official assassinated in London

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AFP). — Said Hammami, representa-tive of the Palestine Liberation Organisation here was killed today by a man, of Arab origin, who burst into the Arab League London offices, a Scotland Yard spokesman said.

Mr. Hammami, aged 40, was killed by a single bul-let in the head as he sat in his office. The killer, armed with a pistol when he managed to get into Mr. Ham-mami's office shortly before 4:00 p.m. later escaped on

Mr. Hammami a close friend of Mr. Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader.

Considered to be a liberal, in 1975 he wrote a magazine article setting out a plan under which Palestinians might agree to make peace with

Mr. Hammami had been in secret contact with leading Israelia, Israel-Pales-tine Council for Peace mem-ber Uri Aymeri said on Israeli Television today.

Mr. Avneri was referring to secret talks a few months ago between members of the council and Palestinian officials, and he said that Mr. Hammami envisaged a Palestinian state in coexistence on Israel's frontier.

Mr. Said Hammami first came to London about six years ago. After a two-year bsence between 1972 and 1974, he returned to London under the watch of special guards following several th-

In a press communique in Beirut topight the PLO referred to Mr. Hammami as "a Palestinian diplomat" and warned that "the killers will not escape punishment. The Palestinian revolution will track them down as well as the instigators of the crime for the blood of militants must never be shed with

Carter: Palestinians must share in deciding their own future

ASWAN, Egypt, Jan. 4 (R). — President Carter urged compromise over the Palestinian question today but stressed that a Middle East peace settlement must allow the Palestinians to take part in deciding their own future. His pronouncement, after a meeting here with President Anwar Sadat, came close to supporting Arab demands for self-de termination for Palestinians on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the River Jordan and Gaza Strip.

The notion is viewed with

suspicion in Israel.
Prime Minister Menachem Begin said in Jerusalem today that self-determination for Palestinians would be "a mortal danger for Israel," and he would never agree to it.

But in Riyadh, where Mr. Carter spent last night and conferred with Saudi Arabian leaders, he was told that selfdetermination for Palestinians was an essential ingredient for

Middle East peace.

Mr. Carter flew on to Paris after his 50-minute meeting here with President Sadat.

Mr. Carter's pronouncement here seemed open to a number of interpretations, ranging from a plebiscite to having Palestinian negotiators take part in peace moves, which they are at present refusing to do. In a statement after his meeting with Mr. Sadat, Mr. Car-

ter said: "We believe that there are certain principles fundamentally which must be observed before a just and comprehensive

peace can be achieved. "First, true peace must be based on normal relations among the parties to the peace. Peace means more than just an

end to belligerency. "Second, there must be withdrawal by Israel from territories occupied in 1967 and agreement on secure and recognised borders for all parties in the context of normal and peaceful relations in accordance with United Nations Resolu-

tions 242 and 338. "And third, there must be a resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects. The resolution of the problem must recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and enable the Palestinians to participate in the determination of

their own future. President Carter added: "Some flexibility is always needed to ensure successful negotiations and the resolution of con-

flicting views." After Mr. Carter's departure from Riyadh this morning, Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal told reporters that King Khaled had informed the American president that he believed that a just and lasting peace in the Middie East must fulfil two condi-

- complete Israeli withdrawal from the territories occuSadst of Egypt, laugh and talk together during their airport meeting at Aswan on Wednesday after President Carter arrived from Sandi Arabia and before he left for France. (AP wirephoto) pied in 1967, including Jeru- not attended the Cairo talks

- realisation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinans, including self-determination and return of refugees.

President Sadat, speaking to

newsmen after Mr. Carter's statement here said they had reached "perfect agreement". In a separate statement earlier he had said: "Our views were identical and we have agreed upon certain steps to keep the momentum of the peace process." He would not elaborate.

"Let us wait until (January) the 15th." He said. In another move calculated to please Egypt, President Carter said the U.S. intended to "play an active role in work of the political committee of Cairo which will soon reconvene

in Jerusalem." Egypt has been pressing the U.S. to take a more active role in the search for a Middle

East peace. At their talks in Ismailia. Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin formed a political and a military committee to thrash out their differences. The committees are part of the Cairo conference set up by Mr. Sadat to prepare for a Geneva peace conference.

Today Mr. Sadat made clear that his invitation to Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, the PLO and the Soviet Union, who have

their future, Mr. Sadat said: "They (the Palestinians) should was still open. They were welcome whenever they found it participate in the determinaticonvenient to come, he said. Mr. Carter and Mr. Sadat appeared close in their appro

LEADERS CONSULT - President Jimmy Carter of the United States (left) and President Anwai

three principles enunciated by

Mr. Carter were the same he

wanted to announce iointly

with Mr. Begin in Ismailia rep-

lied: "Quite right." A joint

declaration of intent expected

following the Ismailia talks

never materialised. Egypt said

afterwards it was because of

disagreement over the Palest-

agreed to give some rights to the Palestinians to determine

Asked if he and Mr. Carter

agreed on first

inian issue.

Senior Egyptian presidential Egypt was not asking for the ach to the Middle East problem both believing principles immediate creation of a Palesand fundamentals should be tinian state, Mr. Sadat, asked whether the

The officials said Egypt co-uld accept the idea of a homeland as an initial step but "the Palestinians must have the right to determine whether to be independent or establish a link with Jordan -- which Egypt still favours."

White House spokesman Jody Powell told newsmen in Aswan during the talks that there was no departure from past U.S. policy. Mr. Carter's statement was ready before the talks started -- informed sour-

Begin satisfied with Carter-Sadat meeting

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 4 (Agencies) - Prime Minister Menachem Begin today had what he called a "very friendly" telephone conversation with President Carter.

Mr. Carter called the Prime Minister from Air Force-One shortly after takeoff from his meeting in Aswan with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. Speaking to reporters outsi-de his office at the Knesset

(parliament), Mr. Begin said he was happy to learn that Mr. Sadat had expressed friendly sentiments towards him.

"It is reciprocal", said Mr. Begin "we have found a com-mon language and this is exce-a Soviet base," he added.

llent for the pursuit of peace negotiating". He expressed satisfaction that first reports of the Carter-Sadat meeting made no mention of discussions on the creation of a Palestinian state. Prime Minister Begin also said today that Palestinians can not have self-determinati-

in international law and prac-Mr. Begin said that a Palestinian state would represent "a mortal danger for Israel." "The Palestine Liberation Organisation would take it over in no time and turn it into

on "as the term is understood

Vietnam, Cambodia in a"diplomatic impasse" while fighting

BANGKOK, Jan. 4 (R). - Vietnam and Cambodia were locked in a diplomatic impasse today as their troops fought over strategic border terrain.

Fighting in the Parrot's Beak salient of Cambodia, which juts into Vietnam, appeared to be continuing in full swing, informed sources said. But they added little was known about

the course of the engagements. Diplomats here saw little prospect of an immediate improvement in the situation, with Hanoi calling for peace

talks and Phnom Penh deman-

ding withdrawal of Vietname-

se troops from its territory fi-

Radio Hanoi today repeated its calls for negotiations, appealing to Cambodia to put the "great friendship and militant solidarity" of Indochina before any other consideratio-

rages

A Cambodian embassy spo-kesman said in Peking today that counter-attacking Cambodian troops are now driving Vietnamese invaders out of Cambodia.

He told Renters in answer to questions : "There is no change in the military situation in which Vietnamese troops are invading Cambodia, but the Cambodian revolutionary army troops are driving the Vietnamese troops out of Cambodia."

Council discusses

loans to farmers

The activities of all credit institutions in the field of agriculture were reviewed this evening during the first meeting of the Jordanian Development Credit Council. chaired by Crown Prince

the new Housing Bank head office in Abdali. The council also reviewed

the financial resources of those institutions and the possibility of backing them to face agricultural development requirements. The participants then dis-

cussed the interest that should be paid on loans granted by the Jordan Cooperative Organisation and the Agricultural Credit Associauses of agricultural tradit ating their work was also

Crown Prince Hassin delivered a short speech du-

PLO not placated by Carter's new statement

BEIRUT, Jan. 4 (R). - The Palestine Liberation Organisation today rejected President Carter's latest attempts to bolster Middle East peace moves initiated by President Anwar Sadat. The PLO reacted coldly to the U.S. president's statement in support of Palestinian rights, saying America was still seeking a settlement which fell far short of Palestinian demands. Algerian and Iraqi leaders meeting in Baghdad meanwhile discussed preparations for a proposed summit of hardline Arab states determined to frustrate Egypt's peace initiative with

Arab diplomatic sources here sald Mr. Carter's remarks, after talks with President Sadat in Egypt, had failed to tone down widespread anger over his announcement last week that he did not favour the creation of an independent Palestinian

"There is nothing new in the American attitude", PLO information chief Majed Abu Sharrar said here in a comment on Mr. Carter's statement in Aswan today.

"American policy still insists on ignoring the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people," Mr. Abu Sharrar told

In Baghdad, Algerian President Houari Boumedienne and Traci President Ahmad Hassan Al Bakr today discussed moves to concert Arab opposition to current Middle East peace moves, the Iraq News Agency reported.

Boumedienne files to Saudi Arabia

President Boumedienne arrived in Riyadh later in the day on a private visit to King Khaled Ibn Abdulaziz, Riyadh Radio

President Boumedienne had been scheduled to visit Kuwait today, but that trip was postponed for unspecified reasons A well informed source in Kuwait said the postponement had been caused by "new developments that emerged in talks with

ways in which government and social institutions can better democracy was to provide for and more quickly respond to the higher standards of leadermutual security. He noted : Military power without deteship and service demanded by nte may lead to conflict, but detente would be impossible gur people." The second item on Mr. Carwithout the NATO alliance and popular support for a str-

ong defence."

ter's agenda called for world democracies to "restore growth, coptrol inflation and reduce unemployment".

PARIS, Jan. 4 (AFP). — President Jimmy Carter today pro-

posed a five-point "new agen-da for democracy" in order to

meet the challenges of the wo-

rid, to promote social justice

and development and to guar-

In a speech before leading

French and American figures

at the Palais des Congres co-

nvention hall, Mr. Carter said

the "first task" of the Weste-

m World should be to "devise

enter security.

He stressed that "the com-

ged, "will be directed toward maintaining the strength of the dollar, injecting new pur-chasing power into the economy Mr. Carter's "third task" for

tes was "able and willing to joint with its partners in building on (their) strength, to put the global economy on the path to growth and rising pros-"America's efforts," he pled-

through a major tax cut, reducing unemployement and bringing inflation under control."

He said that the United Stamitment of the American government and people to the security of Europe is absolute. There should be no doubt that we will maintain in Europe meet that commitment."

Carter outlines "Agenda for Democracy"

whatever forces are needed to European unity was the fourth point on Mr. Carter's agenda for democracy, and he pledged America's "unqualified support" to that goal, "for we see

> a boon and not as a threat to The fifth and final item he said. "is to cooperate among ourselves in adapting to global change. Stressing the need to re-order north-south relations, Mr. Carter urged that "councils of economic action" be expanded to developing countries.

Within two hours of his arrival here today President Car-

European strength and unity as

Sterling touches 22-month record

the dollar still week and still marks on the Frankfurt exchacausing gloom and uncertainty, the pound sterling took another jump upward on the European foreign exchange markets today and also gained generally against other curren-

During a heetic spell of trading this morning the pound thate close to the two-dollar level, reaching its highest peak for 22 months. It gained about three cents

and touching \$1.9830 before faling back slightly as speculators moved in to take profits. The strength of sterling is partly yet another result of the dollar's weekness and paitly caused by optimism over

Britain's economic prospects. Underwined by concern ovor the but current U.S. trade deficit, and by the apparent lack of support than the U.S. authorities for their currency. the dollar opened at record long sauls today.

West Germany's central bank (Sin Bundesbank) bounts \$52.6 Mins to support the U.S. cor-

LONDON, Jan. 4 (R). - With a record low level of 2.0625 Yesterday it had been fixed

there at 2.0845 marks. The Bundesbank's intervention, second largest since the dollar's weakness began last September, was interpreted by dealers as a sign that the bank was determined to prop up the dollar more strongly than it has done for the last few we-

in the early afternoon, sterling was trading at around \$1.9760 in London. The dollar stood at 2.0640 marks, 1.9200 Swiss franct and 4.6225 French francs.

The pound, meanwhile, appeared to be gaining over all the key European currencies. The effective index for sterling, which measures its performance compared with end-of-1971 leonis of a group of leading currencies, improved from 66.1 to er at midday.

Reflecting the general uncertainly over the dollar's fall, the price of gold continued to go up today.

Yesterday it had reached \$169.5 an ounce, its highest since May 1975, and today it went up again to \$172.50 per

Sterling .. which a year ago needed to be propped up by a loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) -- is now more than 13 cents above the best level which most experts had predicted it could reach in

U.S. Treasury Intervenes

The U.S. Treasury Department today announced an agreement on foreign exchange swapping with the West German Bundesbank aimed at stepping up U.S. interventions on exchange markets.

The exchange stabilisation fund of the U.S. Treasury will

henceforth be utilized actively together with the \$20 billion swap network of the federal reserve system," the department said in a brief communique. It added that the bilateral agreement "is already enforced", but refused to indicate how much was involved in the

West relations, the north-south negotiations, the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks and the Middle East situation, an American communique said.

ter went into talks with French

leader Valery Giscard d'Estaing

for talks on major international

issues which lasted 90 minutes.

two presidents covered East-

The first session between the

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (JNA). -

The meeting was held at

tion. The possibility of reducing administrative expeinstitutions through coordin-

ring the session asserting the importance of developing agriculture in the Kingdom through financial back-

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Judged by history, & one's own words

It is interesting to follow U.S. President Jimmy Carter around his fast-paced international tour this week and to ponder how at every stop he has to grapple with a problem of major interest both to the United States and to the rest of the world. Among the topics he has dealt with in this category are East-West relations and detente in Europe, the Arab-Israeli conflict, the question of nuclear arms proliferation, oil supply and prices, the strength of the U.S. dollar and coordination among the NATO

allies, It is hard to find a symbol of sheer power more dramatic than Mr. Carter flying around the globe, stopping here and there to shower the natives with affection, or cajole them with some old-fashioned stiff-armed diplomatic bullying.

It is interesting to follow Mr. Carter around because of Mr. Carter's very eloquent rhetoric during his very long campaign to become president of his very large and powerful country. He spoke regularly, indeed, even lyrically, about how the United States can be a nation that is as good and as noble and as compassionate as its individual citizens. He now has the chance to prove that he was serious, which we think he was.

Mr. Carter is still a young president, and is learning quickly that the compassionate exercise of power takes more out of a man than merely a recitation of the virtues of exercising power compassionately. He is being put to the very tough test that few men, or women, are ever put to, which is the test of using awesome power fairly, with an eye to the judgement of history and the wellbeing of future generations. In view of his past promises, he has more reason than most to do well.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I, on Wednesday, said Israeli Premier Begin has appealed to President Sadat not to request President Carter to pres-sure Israel for concessions towards Middle East peace since, as Mr. Begin put it, Israel has not asked the United States to pressure Egypt. Mr. Begin's strange appeal will become more understandable when the background to the current Israeli-American conflict of views is understood. President Carter's fresh outlook on the Middle East problem has been instrumental in exploding contradictions existing between American interests and the U.S. Zionist lobby. But if Mr. Begin is trying to avoid a confrontation with the Carter administration by trying to keep peace negotiations on the Israeli-Egyptian level Egypt has shown it wants otherwise when it affirmed that it expects the U.S. to play a central role in resolving the area's

AL DUSTOUR said Mr. Begin has expressed his surprise that His Majesty King Hussein found nothing worthy to be a basis for peace negotiations in the Israeli proposals. Such a surprise can only mean that the Israeli attitude of exploiting occupation and the fruits of war has not changed. While the whole world seeks the least opening for a just peace, Israel remains stubbornly committed to reducing peace talks to use-less arguments. Hence, Israel is afraid of what President Carter might do next for he has heard King Hussein insist on full Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and on the guarantee of Palestinian self-determination. President Carter has heard the same thing from all Arab leaders he met and he will hear it from those he will meet next. It is clear that President Carter will have to push Israel into a more flexible position and that is what Israel fears.

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Joint Jordanian-German project seeks to the country's animal production increase

Continuing her report on Jordan's veterinary services, Ginette Devaney looks at an assistance programme provided by the West German government and interviews Dr. Frank Schenkel, Manager of the Jordanian-German Veterinary Project.

The Jordanian government supplies the business premises transport maintenance and fuel, but all the time, advice and expertise of the veterinary officers are provided by West Germany, the drugs, medicines and instruments used in the clinics and surge-

ries.

The main purpose of the project is "To increase animal" production", that is, to get the best in all fields out of the animals owned by the farmers of Jordan. However, the team headed by Dr. Schenkei is always on the lookout for recommendation to the German government for possible future projects to help improve Jordan's economy and animal husbandry.

Latest equipment installed

To start to improve the veterinary services to farmers, the project team had the very latest equipment installed, together with a fund of professional literature and a small standard library for each cli-nic. Without the best equipment and the information needed to answer each and every problem, improvements camot be sustained. If people are trained on and experienced with the best available, whether it be machines or drugs, then their standards are going to be higher than those of personnel trained with inferior materials.

The four main clinics in the provinces were equipped first, and then gradually all the other sub-clinics in the districts were brought up-to-date. The team is very flexible; if a particular drug, instrument or pi-

ece of equipment is deemed desirable for a certain case, then it is obtained and later on a formal request is put to the government for it to be included in the following year's requirements, and advice is given as to the "whys and wherefors" of its inclusion.

death rate

As mentioned earlier, the main purpose of the current project is to increase animal production. This means, to decrease the rate at Which animals die unnecessarily; to increase the weight and quality meat-producing animals and the amount and quality of wool from sheep; to increa-se the milk yield of cow; and to improve the fertility rate of

Artificial insemination is practiced with great success with imported deep-frozen semen. This has significantly improved the local cattle, and now this scheme has been handed over completely to the Jordanian government and is controlled and administered entirely by them.

Artificial insemination is not used for sheep and goats, because at the moment most of herds are too scattered roam the countryside in the old traditional way. It is hoped to extend the artificial insemination programme to include these herds in the future with the settling-down of many of the bedouin farmers.

There are also agricultural engineers attached to the Gerteam who are involved with the improvement of housing and nutrition of the flo-



A Jordanian farmer auxiously watches every move a vet makes on a sheep brought to a clinic for treatment.

It is pointless to improve veterinary advice and the drugs available if the animal dies from lack of adequate sheiter or the lack of a correct and balanced diet.

Farmers seek help

Dr. Schenkel told the Jordan Times that with the improvements in communications in the kingdom many more people now have access to veterinary advice and the officers are overwhelmed with farmers' requests for better advice and the best drugs.

One of the major problems is that of the farmer coming to the clinic for help too late, resulting in the loss of an animal, when an early visit could have had a successful out-

Farmers try to treat the stock themselves instead of going straight to the experts; so it can be seen that the education of the people is an important part of the work of

Tuberculosis in cattle is a big problem, and the government gives 50 per cent of the cost of an animal to the farmer when it has to be slaughtered, for the purchase of

a replacement. Many farmers could not afford to do this without government help.

TB threat

The team of government veterinary officers works very closely here with the Public Health Department. In some cases, for example, when a child drinks untreated talk from a diseased cow, T.B. can be transmitted from animals to human beings. It can also be passed from diseased human beings to TB-free cattle. So the need 1 - strict control is obvious, and essential.

Brucellosis, or contagious abortion, is another important animal disease which can be passed on to human beings. This disease, of course, af-fects the size of future flocks and is important to eradicate to continue economic growth in farming.

At the moment, Dr. Schenkel's team is carrying out a survey in Jordan to investigate fully the extent of brucellosis here. There are some symptoms which occur when, in fact, the disease is not pre-

The survey will establish the full extent of the problem

Next year there is to be hed a small international conference in Cyprus to which Dr. Schenkel and a Jordanian colleague will be going.

German veterinary surgeons from projects around the world, with their local counterparts, will be reporting on their brucellosis experiences and comparing results, from which it is hoped much information will be forthcoming.

Project is extended

This German team is now in the second phase of its time here in Jordan. Originally planned to last for three years, and to end in May 1977, a further stay of two years has been agreed upon at the request of the government.

It must be stressed that the

teams' veterinary officers are not only theoretical advisers. but do all kinds of practical veterinary work as well, just as if they were in practice in their own country. They work

with and in the presence of, their Jordanian colleagues. They advise not only on veterinary matters, but also on the most orderly and least timeconsuming methods of office procedure, such as the best way to produce high standard reports and how to be econo-

mical and efficient. Drugs, medicines and equipment are costly, and recommendations are made with reference to the amounts used. For instance, when a clinic has five or six types of drugs which will improve a certain illneed not be given if one will do the job -- and the others may be conserved for other

The government's aim is for the German team to be able to hand over the control and running of the clinics entirely to the Jordanian veterinary

This is a long-term project but with the great personal friendships and influences which are the result of such close working relationships, and the bringing together of veterinary surgeons from all parts of the country through the medium of the team, success for this example of international co-operation is a very real and hopeful probability.



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imetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 3 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 6, three insertions cost JD 9, etc. 6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 4 for 40 words and JD 5 for 50 words.

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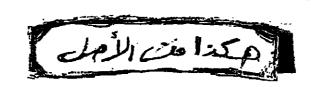
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National News Roundup

More telex lines soon?

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (JNA). - The Telecommunications Corporation has adopted a new plan which aims at enlarging the telex exchange and telex services. The corporation's director general said the plan includes the addition of 300 telex numbers to the present exchange which accomodates 500 numbers. He added that the corporation will establish a new electronic exchange coating JD 1,500,000. No date was given for the completion of the expansion programme.

Jordan invited to dialogue session

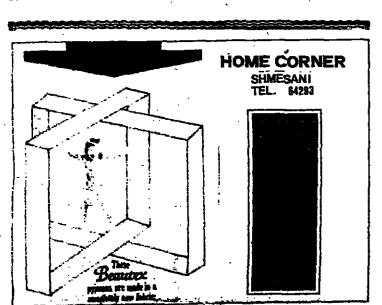
AMMAN, Jan. 4 (JNA). - The Jordanian government today received an invitation from the Arab League to take part in the Arab-European dialogue session scheduled to open on Jan. 29 in Cairo.

Family planning delegation leaves

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (JNA). — The delegation of the International Planned Parenthood Federation left here today after a sevenday visit during which its members looked over the activities of the Jordanian Family Planning Association and visited the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labour and other institu-

Aquba committee to meet

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (JNA). - The special Cabinet committee for the development of Aqaba south coast will meet at the Ministry of Tourism tomorrow to discuss the needs for the implementation of this project. The committee consists of the minister of tourism, the minister of industry and trade, the minister of rural and municipal affairs, and the chairman of the National Planning Council.



Farhan appointed to Saudi council

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (JNA). - The President of the University of Jordan Dr. Ishaq Al Farhan was today appointed a member in the Higher Council for the Saudi Islamic University.

Jordanian-Syrian committee will meet

DAMASCUS, Jan. 4 (SANA). - The periodic meeting of the joint Jordanian-Syrian Industrial Coordination Committee will be held here on Jan. 15 to discuss the necessary moves for implementing its goals.

Jordanian-Yugoslav trade talks

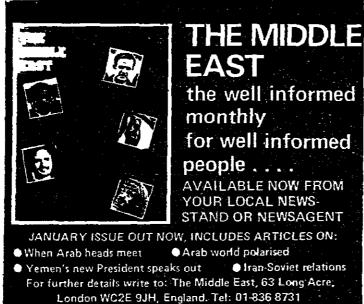
AMMAN, Jan. 4 (JNA). - Jordan and Yugoslavia will sign a commercial agreement on trade exchange during talks between the two sides which will start Jan. 15 in Belgrade. The Jordanian delegation to the talks comprises the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Najmeddine Dajani, the Jordanian ambassador in Belgrade and senior officials.

Special TV programmes for the under six-year-olds?

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (JNA). - The University of Jordan will take part in the Educational Television Seminar to be held in Kuwait on March 1, to discuss an educational television programme for children under the age of 6.

Air agreement with Egypt to be modified

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (JNA). - A Civil Aviation delegation will leave for Cairo on Jan. 15 for talks with Egyptian officials on the modification of the 1952 air transport agreement between the two countries.



BBC Arabic Service enters its 40th year more mature

By Hamilton Duckworth, Head of the BBC Arabic Service

LONDON, (BBC) - A 40th anniversary carries with it some implications of maturity. An enterprise that has existed so long must have acquired some tradition, an authentic character, at least it has been tried and tested by time. Moreover it has certainly been in service longer than any of its present members and many people must have contributed to its work.

History

Broadcasting in Arabic from the U.K. by the BBC began on Jan. 3, 1938. It was the first foreign language service to go out from this country, although the Empire Service, as it was then called, in English had begun in 1932. It was a time when broadcast-ing across national frontiers was a new notion and broadcasting itself had existed as a realistic possibility for less than 20 years. The BBC had come into existence in only 1927. Radio sets were large and cumbersome and often needed heavy batteries. Even "radio" and "broadcasting" were not yet assured usage. Paradoxically the BBC had already introduced the first T.V. service in the world in London in 1936, an event of quite staggering technical advancement.

It was still an age of empires and most of the Arab countries which were able to hear these early transmissions of the BBC Arabic Service were in an imperial relationship with either Britain or France. It follows that in the 40 years of its existence the service has reflected a world of unprecedented change and not surprisingly the extent and techniques of broadcasting have themselves changed almost beyond recognition.

It was, in fact, as a response to the broadcasts of the Axis powers in Arabic from Bari in Italy that the British government of the day asked the BBC to initiate transmissions in Arabic from London and this of course was because Britain perceived a threst to the security of her imperial communications in the Mediterranean. The BBC's Charter already made this constitutionally possible because it liament.

SWEETS

allowed the BBC to broadcast not only in Britain but for the benefit of British dominions and territories under its protection. This first transmission was for 25 minutes daily.

The subsequent history of external broadcasting -- and with it the Arabic Service -falls into two main periods. The first is the explosive exnansion which took place during the war as the need grew to expound the allied cause and counter the propaganda of period services were developed in most Europea the Axis powers. During this most European languages as well as many other world languages. By mid-1944 Arabic has expanded to three hours daily. By the time the European war ended external broadcasting had come of age and was practised by many nations of the world and the second main period of its history in the U.K. begins.

The existing BBC Charter of 1937 -- the second -- had not envisaged this massive development of overseas broadcasting and it was the third charter of the BBC in 1947 which authorised the BBC to provide broadcasting services for reception in other countries and places outside the British Commonwealth and thus external broadcasting from the U.K. in its full modern guise was formally estab-

Each successive charter of the BBC has re-affirmed this constitutional position up to the present day. By 1952 the Arabic Service had become four hours per day, by 1957 nine and a half, and by 1959 twelve. This considerable expansion no doubt reflected the complexity of Britain's postcolonial relationships and the increasing world importance of the Arab area. 1967 saw the reduction of the service to ten hours and 1976 to nine which is where it stands today.

Independence operation

It is not always realised that the BBC External Services -- the Arabic Service among them -- have exactly the same constitution as the domestic services. Essentially the BBC is a body set up in such a way that it may operate independently of governments, political parties and vested interests of any kind, but which is still responsible ultimately to the sovereign will of par-

The rules by which it operates are called a charter, and the charter is granted by parliament for a number of years. The present charter is the fifth and it is due to expire in 1979. Thus though independent of influence, the BBC is subject to periodic scrutiny by legislature and in this way the responsible exercise of its power is assured. It is a peculiarly British arrangement and so far it has worked successfully. The BBC has succeeded in preserving the independence and with it the objectivity that the authors of the charter arrangement originally intended. It might be supposed that such international reputation as it has, ste-

ms essentially from these hi-

ghly satisfactory constitution-

al provisions. Just as the External Services are one of the three main parts of the BBC -- the others being television and domestic radio -- so the Arabic Service, although it is the largest, is only one of the 38 foreign language services broadcast from Britain, apart from the World Service in English. Its function is the same as theirs, to broadcast objective news and views and to describe the life and times of the people of these islands. It holds on views of its own -indeed the BBC is constitutionally by its charter debarred from having editorial views. It seeks, as objectively and professionally as possible, to present to listeners an account of what is going on in the world, and it does this in ways that

ences of its audience. It has, of course, over the 40 years built up an unrival-led experience of broadcasting to its widespread audience. To begin with, Arabs from many countries have come to London to join the staff and they have given the Arabic Service very freely of their own knowledge and expertise. Not a few, later in life, have achieved distinction in various fields -- apart from broadcasting -- such as diplomacy, government, education and business. Equally, great numbers of Arab visitors pass through the London and Middle East studios year after year and record their voices for broadcast, or merely tell what they think, thus adding to the diversity and richness of the omerammes.

respect the tastes and prefer-

Up-to-date programmes

Tapes reach the service contimually from virtually every Arab country so that the Arabic Service can present its listeners with a vivid and contemporary account of some of the most important developments in the Arab World. However, to report the world as it is does not exclude the many aspects of cultural life and we are zealous to record literature, poetry, drama and music by its living practitioners as well as to recollect the artistry of the past by gleaning it from our archives.

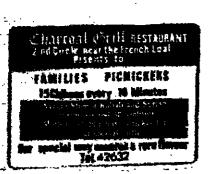
All this work is conducted by a team of highly professional Arab men and women from many countries and the service's policy is to encourage recruits as widely as DOSsible. If voices from Arab countries of the central Middle East are most often heard this would not be surprising, but colleagues might join us from time to time from countries as widely separated as Oman . and Mauritania. The service broadcast is essentially a unitary one -- and in this it surely represents the true aspirations of the Arab World -but it also reflects as widely as it can the individual of each Arab country.

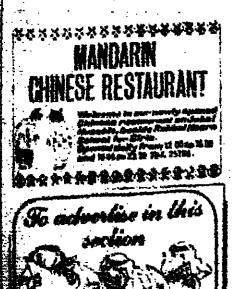
The BBC believes that the producer should have and be seen to have responsibility for his programme. Good programmes generally do not come out of committees, and the sooner the individual can after initial training take responsibility for his own chosen material and acquires his own assessment of the taste and judgement of the listener, the sooner is he likely to find himself on good terms with the listener. A number of Arabic Service listener-participation programmes give excellent examples of this two-way traffic, one of the most obvious being Listener's Forum which has for almost the whole of the 40 years been the listeners' own programme and one of the best guides to listeners' attitudes to the Arabic Service.

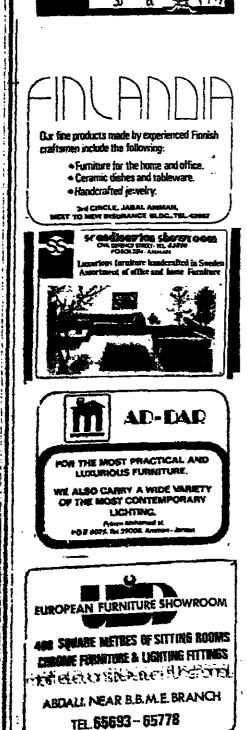
Listeners to our programmes in the first week of January, details of which are outlined in the accompanying release, will be able to catch some of the flavour of the times on which the BBC Arabic Service has reported.











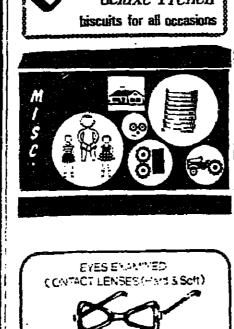
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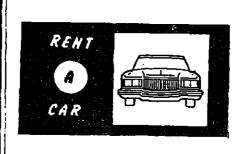
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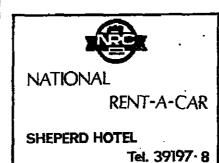
















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From co-existence to reconciliation

By Said Hamami

Editor's note: The following is the full text of a paper presented in November by the late Said Hamami to a symposium on Arab-Israeli peace held in London. The symposium grouped leading non-Zionist Israelis, Palestinians and Westerners who shared the belief that an equitable peace could be worked out in the Middle East based on the legitimate rights of both the Israeli and the Palestinian people.

We publish this presentation today because we feel it is a timely example of the goals that Said Hamami worked for before his assassination in his London office two days ago, as well as a fair example of the general aspirations of the Arab and the Palestinian people as a whole.

Two years ago I wrote a paper: A Palestinian Strategy for Peaceful Co-existence. It met with all kinds of reception. In some Palestinian circles it was bitterly attacked as a sell-out, a defeatist plan which would compromise the historic rights of the Palestinian circles it was bitterly attacked as a sell-out, a defeatist plan which would compromise the historic rights of the lestinians. Some Israeli Zionists saw it as a blue print for the gradual destruction of Israel. Yet, at the same time, it was well received by a considerable number of people on both sides of the fence. The debate that was created by that paper encouraged me to continue to spell out my ideas for a resolution of the coaffict from which my people and their enemies have suffered so

There can be no question about the rights of the Palestinians in Palestine. The simplicity of the Palestinian cause is at the heart of its difficulty. Any Palestinian can disarm his opponent by putting forward his case in simple terms. We were living pe-acefully in our country. Foreigners came, and with the support of the big powers, they claimed our country as their own. There was a war. When it ended, we had become stateless refugees. It is difficult for even the most fanatical Zionist to challenge, menly, the right of a Palestinian to return and to live in his

But, in this article, I do not want to brood over old wrongs vaste time on recriminations about the sins of some of powers, of the international community, of the Zioni-State of Israel, against Palestine and its Arab peo-My, my view that the member states of the Unid particularly those which bear a responsibility ion of Arab Palestine, have a duty to look back record of events since that sad day in November people solemnly promised to a second the coun-Having done so, they should, I am convinced, sion on the rights and wrongs of the Palestinian nis, governments ought to base their present poliormed and moral understanding of the past. If they estinians have no reason to fear the outcome.

has been said about the past on countless previous ocboth in the Middle East and elsewhere. Three years ago, the General Assembly of the United Nations, the chairof the Palestine Liberation Organisation traced the developent of the Palestine problem from its beginnings in the late nineteenth century, through the period of the British Mandate and the four wars since 1948, up to the present. I believe that his speech there should be read again and again and understood, all the more because, at the time, it was widely and perhaps deliberately misreported and misrepresented.

However, as I have said, it is not my intention to reiterate the story of past wrongs or to dwell on their present consequences. Rather I wish to invite the reader to accompany me on a journey into the future -- a happier and more hopeful future in which enmity and conflict have been laid aside and the two peoples, the Palestinian Arabs and the Israeli Jews, who both claim Palestine as their own, have begun the task which is their manifest destiny, sonner or later; the task of learning to live together as equal partners sharing the same land and respecting each other's rights.

I want to spell out, in as concrete and practical terms as I can, the vision which we Palestinians carry in our hearts of a ecular, non-sectarian state where all citizens can live together peace and as equals under a mutually agreed form of govern-

This might appear to be a sort of mental arithmetic or, indean intellectual luxury, to discuss in detail the form of socie-or which we Palestinians are striving. But I believe that it fundamental importance for us, as Palestinians, to discuss ims in such detail, and to clarify our ultimate goals, so thcan understand, and help all the other parties to the preonflict to understand that the final solution we seek is

So I am not asking the reader to judge the morality of our hopes, but their practicality. I also believe that it is important, because Palestinians are not going to abandon their aspirations or their rights in Palestine, nor will the Zionists, from their side, desist from keeping their propaganda machine well oiled, in-sisting, as usual, that "the Palestinian secular state is a code word for the destruction of the Israeli people." I am also sure that there will be some people who will say that this is no time to talk about that, since all parties, except the most extreme, how seem to agree that Palestine should be partitioned. To these people, I would like to quote a famous English saying. Till a matter is done, wonder whether it can be done; as soon

as it is done, wonder again that it was not done sooner.' Before I try to elaborate on the Palestinian "dream" of a bi-national Palestine, perhaps I may remind you that we are not the first to think in these terms. Before the Zionist militants succeeded in forcing partition on Palestine, there were a number of distinguished members of the Jewish community in Palestine who expressed hopes not very different from those we voice today. Some continued courageously to advocate a true partnership between the two peoples even after the creation of the Zionist State of Israel.

Judah Magnes, the first President of the Hebrew University, was one of a number of prominent liberal Palestinian Jews who sought in the 1930s to promote an accord with Arab leaders for a bi-national state. Their project was rejected out of hand by the militant, decision-making elite of the Zionist community. But Judah Magnes continued to argue the case for cooperation, partnership and co-existence and courageously insisted that:

"...the time has come for the Jews to take into account the Arab factor as the most important facing us. If we have a just cause, so have they. If promises were made to us, so were they to the Arabs. Even more realistic than the ugly realities of luxperialism is the fact that the Arabs live here and in this part of the world, and will probably be here long after the collapse of one imperialism and the rise of another. If we too wish to live this living space, we must live with the Arabs...

Fair enough, some of you may be saying, but what of the Israeli objection that the Palestinian vision necessarily involves in practice the disappearance of the Zionist State and that therefore Israel is justified in refusing to enter into negotiations with people committed to that vision? No state can be expected to engage in negotiations with adversaries whose avowed aim precludes its continued independent existence. To sit at the negotlating table with such negotiators would imply acquiescence in their aim.

Now this sounds plausible enough, but when you consider it more closely I think you will agree that it contains two fallacies. First, it presumes that the Zionist State of Israel as it exists today is sacrosanct and immutable and therefore that anyone who disapproves of it and wants to see it changed must automatically be ruled out of court as an unacceptable interiocutor. Second, it implies that it is unthinkable for two contending parties to sit down together and try to work out a modus vivendi if the ultimate aim or hope of either party is in an absolute sense irreconcilable with the other's continued existence as a political entity. As a general proposition that is illogical. It would make nonsense of current efforts for East-West detente; and there are plenty of instances from the past where adversaries each of which hoped some day to see the other disappear nevertheless negotiated together practical arrangements for continuing to live together. You will note that the Israeli objection relates not to means but to ends. They do not say: "We cannot negotiate under duress while the Palestinians are carrying on an armed struggle against us." They say: "We cannot negotiate with them at all, because their dream is our nig-

Just suppose that we took the same line and declared that we would never, never talk to the Israelis because their dream of Zionism was a nightmare to us -- and indeed it has become an all-too-present nightmare. Suppose it was we, and not an Israeli prime minister, who declared that "the one and only meeting place is on the battlefield" -- what would the world have

about us if we took that attitude? to say This vision of a happier and more hopeful future which I intend to explore here is bound to be, in many respects, a personal statement. The time I have in mind is some ten or twenty years hence -- perhaps even longer. During this time, I am assuming that events have proceeded through several phases. First, after many setbacks and disappointments, a peace settlement is at last reached in Geneva which includes the establishment of a Palestinian State. Then a considerable period of time passes while the two states, Israeli and Palestinian, exist, independently, side by side. Gradually, the two peoples acquire confidence in one another and develop cultural and other relations. Also, on the political level, a dislogue opens, desitant at first, but growing in confidence as time passes, between leading Palestinians and liberal, non-Zionist Israelis.

A significant role in this inter-communication between two former enemies would be played by the half million Palestinian Arabs resident in Israel and by Israelis in the former settlements who chose to remain in the Palestinian State, which, of course, would no longer be exclusively Jewish. A large number of Israeli Jews would learn Arabic and, of course, an equally large imber of Palestinians would learn to speak Hebrew.

Discrimination not only between Palestinian Arabs and Israelis, but also between sephardi, Oriental Jews and the Askenazis of European origin, would gradually disappear. This healthy exchange would be encouraged by the United States, the USSR, by Europe, by the Arab World, and by prominent Jewish personalities outside the Middle East. This process of inter-communication would proceed gradually and automatically. I do not underestimate the problems of bringing two hostile communities together but I believe that, once a true dialogue begins the Israelis, in particular, would discover that the enmity was nourished on illusions and myths and on an unreal conception of the charact-

er of the Palestinian Arabs. This is the vision of the future which I am trying -- perhaps

too rashly -- to describe. You will understand why I must emphasise the personal character of my views. No one can speak with assurance of what could happen so far ahead and it would be indefensible for me to presume to speak for others than myself or to try to spell out in advance precisely and in detail what proposals the Palestinian negotiators will wish to make once we reach the stage of actual negotiations. In particular, I would probably go further than most of my fellow Palestinians at this stage in trying to accommodate within the vision of a "state in partnership" the evident desire of the present Jewish



Mr. Sald Hamam

population of Israel to retain a distinctive national identity of their own. I believe that, in time, we are bound to recognise and to try and to live with the claim of those Jews whose home is now in Israel to retain a separate national identity -- even while we continue, quite rightly, to reject the absurd Zionist contention that all Jews throughout the world constitute a separate nation centred on Israel, regardless of their present citizenship and nationality. As a first step towards a state in partnership I believe that both Israelis and Palestinians will, sooner or later, have to recognise each other's claim to nationhood.

I am not sure how best to describe, in legal and constitutional terms, the kind of state in partnership which I am inviting you to visit with me in our excursion into the future. It has soof the characteristics of a federation, some of a condomini-

But, in truth, it is sui generis -- as it must be to fit the unique circumstances of the case. It goes by the name of "The Common-wealth of Israel and Palestine." Its people enjoy a common citizenship. But they have retained their separate national characteristics and symbols. The Israeli and Palestinian flags are both flown throughout the country. Hebrew and Arabic are both recognised as the official languages. Both are taught as compulsory studies in all schools, and public officials are required to have a command of both.

There is freedom of movement and access throughout the country, but residence is subject to regulation. The territory is divided into three: An area of predominantly Israeli habitation which corresponds roughly to that which was earmarked for the proposed Jewish state in the U.N. partition plan of 1947: An area of predominantly Palestinian habitation consisting of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the districts of Acre and Nazareth; and an area of common habitation consisting of the remainder of the country.

The constitution provides for a presidential system of governat, but much of the administrative authority which would normally be exercised by the central government in a unitary state is devolved to subsidiary authorities in the Palestinian and Israeli areas. A president and a vice president are elected for five years at a time by the whole population voting in common, with a proviso that when the president is a Palestinian, the vice president must be an Israeli, and vice versa Ministerial portfolios are distributed equally between Israelis and Palestinians, and where the minister is an Israeli, the vice minister must be a Palestinian, and vice versa. The portfolios of Defence, Internal Security and Foreign Affairs are held jointly by the president and vice president. The central government is responsible for foreign affairs, currency, customs, labour and airports, posts and telegraphs, and also for the local administration of the joint or common area. Elected Israeli and Palestinian authorities are each responsible for the cultural and religious affairs of their own people and also for the local administration of the areas predominantly Israeli or Palestinian, respectively. The human and civil rights of all citizens are defined in the basic law of the Commonwealth and a constitutional commission is established to hear complaints of unconstitutional actions, discrimination and maladministration, and to order remedies.

In economic affairs, the partnership of the two people is an outstanding success. Both peoples are exceptionally talented and hard-working. With capital provided by Arab and non-Arab states and with the high standard of education and technical skills which they have acquired during their years as refugees, the Palestinians will succeed in raising their agriculture, industry and commercial enterprises to roughly the same level as that of the Israelis. All publicly owned corporations and all large-scale private concerns would be required by law to have both Palestinians and Israelis on their boards and in their senior management. The state in partnership would continue to attract sub-stantial support from the Arab World, from Jewish communities outside the Middle East, and from the international community. Its external trade should expand rapidly and its economy would thrive, especially because it would no longer have to bear a crushing burden of expenditure on armaments.

This new commonwealth, which would be rather like Switzerland with its French, Italian and German areas, would play a significant role in the Middle East. Of course, we must expect that some thousands of Israelis of European or American origin may well find it impossible to reconcile their deep rooted Zionism and their antipathy towards the Palestinians with the new state of affairs and will emigrate from Israel as the partnership begins to take shape; but the fact is that many of them are already leaving. Indirectly, this will have a beneficial effect, because there will be a shift in the Israeli leadership to the Oriental Jews, who, before the intrusion of Zionism, showed a welcome capacity to create tolerance and harmony between the various religious sects in the Arab World,

I think I have said enough to give you a general understanding of the kind of vision which inspires Palestinians when they speak of a "state in partnership". There is much that I have not covered, and some of what I have said could, no doubt, be better expressed and better thought out. But I am concerned here, essentially, to outline the general shape of our dream. Details must await the give-and-take of negotiations and developments in the years to come.

Also I must emphasise that in outlining very clearly our ultimate aims, one does not alter one's attitude to interim agreements. On the contrary this contributes to mutual understanding and establishes a common ground for reconciliation. I well remember Brezhnev's famous remark to Nixon at their first meeting: "Your son will be a communist"; and I can imagine Nixon muttering "and your son will live in a democracy." Never in the history of human conflicts have two adversaries willingly agreed to compromise out of good will to the other side. The Palestinian-Israeli conflict is no exception. But we should, perhaps, remember that after three wars during the past hundred years and after the occupation of much of Western Europe by the Germans in the 40s, West Germany is accepted as an equal member of the EEC and distrust of Germany has gradually faded. Similarly, in the United States, many years after the Civil War divided its people and although the Confederate flag can still often be seen, so I am told, in the South, it has become possible for a Southerner to be elected president.

Nevertheless hypocrisy is no better than extremism, If Palestinians and Israelis learn to live together, it will not be a marriage of lovers, nor can it be a spontaneous historical process. It is the destiny of two nations who belong to one country and not what either of them would prefer. No fair-minded Israeli can claim more right to live in Palestine than a Palestinian; and no realistic Palestinian can deny an Israeli the right to live in a country to which he feels he belongs.

Within this framework, the relationship between Palestinians and the Arab World should be maintained and, indeed, strengthened; just as Israeli associations with Jewish communities abroad should also develop in a constructive way. But no-one can guarantee that the Israeli identity will survive forever in the Middle East. In a united Palestine, the Israeli people may well become a Hebrew-speaking community of the Arab Mashrik.

of a secular non-sectarian state as the ultimate solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict will help to convince all those who seek a just and lasting peace in the Middle East that the establishment of an independent state for the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is a first essential, but must be only a first step towards a final peace based on a modus vivendi accepted and created by both Palestinians and Israelis.

Tourism boom likely to continue; amid worry over "tourist saturation"

International tourism is believed to have broken all records in 1977, with an estimated 230 million people taking holidays in a foreign country. The boom in leisure and business travel is likely to continue, though the growth-pattern will probably be uneven. Meanwhile consternation is growing over "tourist saturation" in some areas.

By Nick Cole

LONDON - Imagine yourself at your international airport one morning 20 years from now. Over the Tannoy comes the announcement that the Hyper-Speedbird service is ready for boarding. A travelator conveys you and the 350 other passengers to a waiting

Three hours later you are stepping off the aircraft at a destination on the other side of the world and relishing the prospect of an early lunch from a computer-controlled food bank, before checking into your fully-automated hotel. A remote prospect, you may

think; but not beyond the realms of probability.

Aerospace scientists are al-eady developing rocket-jets which will hurtle passenger planes through the skies at speeds up to six times faster than Concorde's maximum 1,450 mph; while the day of staffless hotels draws steadily nearer. In Britain alone the total number of hotel employees has fallen almost 25 per cent in the last two years.

These developments are almost certain to have been accompanied by a huge increase in international pleasure and business travel by 1977.

International tourism has been growing rapidly since the early 1950s, from around 25 million visitor arrivals to 170 million today.

World tourism in 1977 is believed to have beaten all records, with an estimated 230 million people taking holidays in a foreign country, according to the Geneva-based International Labour Office, which regularly monitors tourism data on a global basis.

A 10 per cent increase over 1976 in the number of holidaymakers going overseas is ex-pected to be recorded which is in line with the average growth rate of recent years.
In addition to those going

abroad last year, some 900 million more people travelled within their own country on holi-

day.

If present trends continue, vast amounts of extra recreation space equal to half the area of Switzerland are likely to be needed in Western Europe within three years. This ILO estimate is based

on a recent French university study which shows that a holiday-maker needs a total of 750 square metres of space in a tourism area; and the number of tourists is rising each year.

"The expected requirement for more space reflects the anarchy, improvisation and

en in the tourist industry not only in Europe, but in other parts of the world," says the Chief of the ILO's Hotel and Tourism Branch, Gian-Luigi Baroncici.

He adds: "There is an urgent need for countries to spread out holidays and to set ecological standards, including levels of tourist saturation that must not be exceeded."

Such measures will only work if linked with training for all those who provide tour-ist services, Mr. Baroncici con-

His forthright views are not likely to gain unequivocal sup-port. While most developed nations acknowledge the need for environmental conservation, none is willing to curb an industry that has universally become a major foreign ex-

change earner. Far from restraining tourism, many countries now positively encourage it, providing everything from tax incentives to freedom from visa regulations.

The industry earns around £13 billion annually compared with £1 billion in 1950. In many cases, gross tourism receipts amount to more than 20 per cent of the total value of merchandise exports.

In some countries, notably Spain, Mexico and numerous Caribbean islands, tourism is the most vital export of all. The position was similar in Lebanon and Cyprus until the recent civil wars (although Cyprus has made a swift recovery and expects to have hosted 50,000 inclusive-tourists by the end of 1977).

In jubilee year, Britain's 11 million visitors spent around £3,000 million, representing 15.3 per cent of the U.K.'s invisible exports.

They could bring more cash into Britain than North Sea oil over the next few years, Sir Alexander Glen, Chairman of the British Tourist Authority, forecasts in his latest annual report.
The three major tourist-gene-

rating areas are North America. Western Europe and Japan. About three-quarters of all international visitor arrivals. including most arrivals in developing countries, are accounted for by 12 nations -- the U.S. Canada, U.K., France, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium Holland, Italy, Aust-

ria and Switzerland. The World Bank predicts that the bulk of vacation travel will continue to be "within and between the developed countries but there will be large increases in flows of visitors to the developing countries in the Mediterranean Basin and to Mexico and the Cari-

Visitor traffic to more distant destinations is difficult to predict: "Much will depend on the success of each in providing tourist facilities of the right price," the bank's analyscontinues.

World travellers originating from America will probably be three times the present level by the year 2000. Prominent among those countries likely to benefit from the continuing boom in tourism are Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Indonesia. Argentina, Brazil, Southern

Africa Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Tahiti.

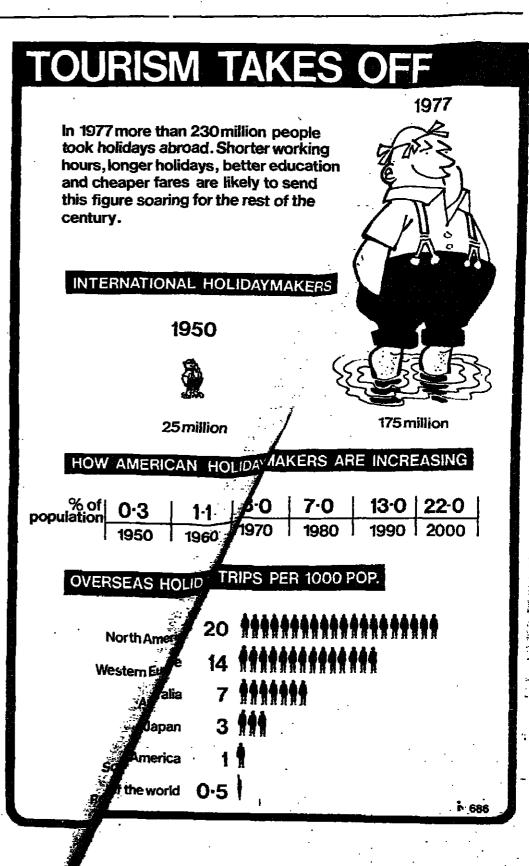
Increasing wealth and leis-ure-time will mean more foreign trips. Pan American World Airways estimates that a 10 per cent pay increase received by 1,000 upper-middle income families of the 1980s will produce 27 extra foreign trips, compared with three extra trips in the 1960s.

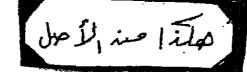
Further impetus will come from a medley of sources; shorter working weeks, longer holidays (paid annual vacations or more than three months a year could be standard by the year 2000), improved edu-cation, cheaper fares, and from people seeking fresh holiday areas.

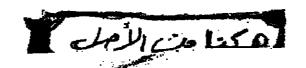
There will be important shifts both among the originating countries and especially among the destinations," according to one projection. Growth will be uneven in time and place,

Business and conference traffic is highly important in the overall tourist "mix" -- witness the conservatively estimated £50,000 a year it now costs to keep a single tradeseeker active in the Middle

Most of it is spent on air. fares and accommodation with the balance going on allied items including food, shopping and entertainment; an example of the "multiplier" effect of tourism spending that ripples far and wide through the economy, and makes it one of the most significant industries for the future maintenance of narional and international







FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, JAN. 5. 1978

om the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Early in the day you can expect some delays as well as difficult attitudes on the part of others, but in the late afternoon an unexpected opportunity will come your way.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be sure you handle every responsibility you have in a most efficient way. Be more aware of what your mate expects of you

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You find career matters do not work out too well until late in the day and then all gives smoothly. Think constructively.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Keep working steadfastly at all those duties ahead of you during day despite obstacles that may arise. Express happiness.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Going along with the ideas of those you love is wise now and can bring good results. Relax in the evening.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Be more objective in the handling of home affairs and get excellent results. Don't everlook an important business matter. VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You have to be extremely

careful in motion today if you are to avoid trouble. Don't do anything that could jeopardize harmony at home. LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Don't try to buy your way

out of things in the morning, but use right methods to solve your problems. Be kind yet clever. SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) If you are feeling trate.

you may want to take your ire out on others, but maintain poise for best results. Improve your health. SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You must use care

during daytime to avoid trouble, but by evening all tenseness lifts. Allow time for social happiness. CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Your trusted friends

could prove disappointing today, so avoid them for now. Establish more order around you. AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Show that you have self-discipline and gain the approval of higher-ups. Don't

be hasty where credit matters are concerned. PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Any changes you want to make should await the evening when the planets are more

RESA : 2008 : 1000 ! 2005 i idale ; 1000 i 1000 i PESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMU

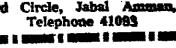
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tavorable. Make new friends in the evening.

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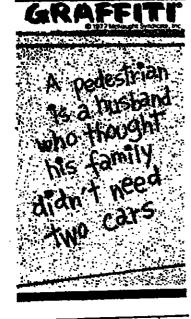
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street. Tel. 2197. AQABA. Open for dinner. Air condi-Speciality Italian Live Music and

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to midnight. Also take home service order

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PLINTSTONES









GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

-. 1977 by Chicago Tribune

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold: ♦KQJ5 ♥AQ ♦K10972 ♣83 The bidding has proceeded: South West North East 10 Pass 10 2+

Q.5-As South, vulnerable, you hold: ◆8 7AKJ872 7A954 ◆A6 Your right-hand opponent

opens the bidding with one diamond. What action do you

What action do you take?

Q.2—As South, vulnerable with 60 on score, you hold: **♦K93 ♥KQJ107 ◊2 ♦AK94** Partner opens the bidding with one diamond. What do you respond?

South you hold: +Q107 7QJ93 ↑A8 +8752 The bidding has proceeded: South West North East Pass 1 • Dble. Pass 1 '? Pass 4 '? Pass

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as

Q.3-East-West vulnerable, as South you hold: ◆KJ873 ♥K6 ♦85 ◆KJ94 The bidding has proceeded: South West North East Pass Pass 10 17

Q.7-Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

What action do you take?

♦KQ1096 773 ♦AQ8 ♦K93 The bidding has proceeded: South West North East Pass 2 7 Pass

What do you bid now?

Q.4-As South, vulnerable, you hold: ↑72 7954 0AQ6 +AK863 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 Pass 2 Pass Pass ?

What do you bid now?

What do you bid now?

Q.8-Both vulnerable, as South you hold: ◆KJ10 ♥QJ107 ◇A105 **♣**A73 The bidding has proceeded: West North East South 1 ♥ Pass 2 ♥ ?

What action do you take?

needs

dungeoni

Where's

the next

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form

SINBO

FREG

LUMATE

LEEXAH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as sug-Print answer here:

ROBE ERIN PAGE

Enlisted men

(Answers tomorrow) Jumbles: NOISY TARDY BETRAY WALLOP

OUT IN ROME

Yesterday's Answer: Connecting link between two stories—A STAIRWAY

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

EBC RADIO

VOICE OF AMERICA

Semmary, 03:20, and 05:20 GMT : 19:30

JORDAN TELEVISION

RADIO JORDAN

EMERGENCIES

6:00 Quran 6:15 Curtours 6:30 Little house o prairie 8:00 News in Arabic 11:00 News in Arabic Channel 3: 7:20 Reportage 850 Arabic series

7:00 Breakfast show 7:00 News belieth 8:00 Morning show 10:00 News headlines 10:25 Morning show 10:26 Happy fourney 1:00 Spring off 12:00 News headlines 12:03 Pop session 13:05 Pop session

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Arrivals : Take it or Leave Outlook, News St 1900 Outlook, News Summary
19:30 Stack Market Report
19:45 The Dencing Masters
20:00 News; 24 Hours
20:30 A Jolly Good Show
21:15 Paperhades
21:10 Business Matters
22:00 News; World Today
22:25 Flancial News
22:35 Book Cholox; Reflects
23:45 Sports Round-up
24:45 Sports Round-up
24:45 Merchant Navy
23:50 Top Twenty

Departures:

8:00 Danascus, Mur
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6:20 Danascus (SAA7:00 Beirut
8:30 Cairo
8:45 Beirut (AEA)
9:15 Xuwak (KAC)
10:00 Peris
11:00 Ryadh (SDI)
11:00 Athena, Madrid
11:30 Cairo
11:30 Cairo
11:30 New York
12:00 Rome, London
19:30 Beghdad
01:15 Dubni (AZ)
03:25 London (SAA)

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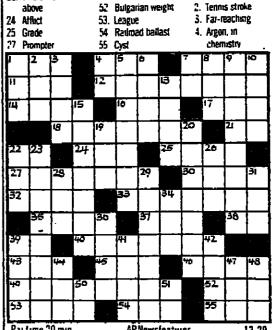
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Solution of yesterday's puzzl

Extreme rightwingers reportedly sabotaged Air India's Jumbo jet

— The Air India Boeing 747 Jumbo jet that blew up on New Year's Day, killed all 213 aboard, may have been sabotaged by an extreme rightwing Indian group, sources close to Bombay Airport authorities

said today. The sources quoted the authorities as saying that the rightists had threatened to attack an Air India airliner in a message sent to the airline's London office on Dec. 28. The sources identified the

rightwing group as the "Peop-le's Revolutionary Organisation for Universal Truth," known

here as the "International Pro-utist Organisation," which is linked to the Hindu Anand Marg sect.

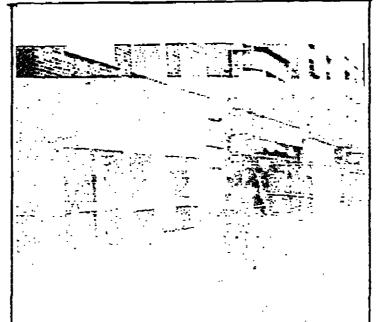
The group has reportedly attacked several Indian diploma-ts stationed abroad, including in the United States and Britain, in recent months in an effort to obtain the release from prison of Anand Marg's leader P. R. Sarkar, who was jailed 18 months ago on charges of having killed several former supporters. Since Air India received the

threatening message, it has conducted stricter checks on all flights. The Boeing 747 at take-off for the checks. Reports at the time said the airliner, which was bound for Dubai, was held up for 12 hours due to engine trouble.
The plane was carrying 179 Indian, two American and nine

The disaster, aviation history's third worst and India's worst crash, occurred when the Jumbo jet exploded in mid-air and plunged into the sea shortly after take-off from Bombay's Santa Cruz International Airport on Sunday night.

Arab passengers, in addition to

23 crews.



TURKISH TARGET -- The area surrounding the Turkish Bank in the Haringay district of north London is taped off follow ing a bomb blast at the bank on Tuesday. Windows at the bank were shattered but no one was hurt. An Armenian group chalmed responsibility for this and another blast in Brussels on the same day. (AP wirephoto)

ELF alters claim of airport's fall

ROME, Jan. 4 (R). — The ritrean Liberation Front Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) said today it had stop-ped Ethiopia's massive airlift to its besieged garrison in Asmara by shelling the airport's

Asmara, capital of Eritrea and the second largest city in Ethiopia, is one of only four or five towns in the northern region still in government ha-

An ELF spokesman, Mr. Habtegiorgis Abraha, clarified his statement yesterday that the Eritreans had seized control of the airport when asked about denials by three Ethiopian Em-

control that we have stopped all flights. We have not occu-pied it. But it is in ELF con-

bassles. He said: "We mean by

Meanwhile, Somali forces sa-id today they killed more than 150 Ethiopians in a battle at Grawa about 40 kms. southwest of the strategic city of Harar in eastern Ethiopia. Danab, the newspaper of the Western Somalia Liberation Front, did not say when the battle took place, but Ethiopia reported flerce fighting at

Grawa in the second half of December. The Ethiopian News Agency ENA said then that its forces had killed nine Somalis in the

fighting.
Somali forces, heavily backed by the Mogadishu government have captured more than 90 per cent of the territory they claim from Ethiopia in the Ogaden region.

Ecevit's cabinet due soon

ANKARA, Jan. 4 (R). — Premier-designate Bulent Ecovit and his supporters today
deciared themselves ready to
form a government to "bring
peace and unity" to Turkey.
A deciaration signed by
Mr. Ecovit, leader of the social democrat Republican
People's Party (RPF), a sro-People's Party (RPP), a gro-up of Independent parliame-ntarians, and two small per-ties said security ranked high among the priorities of the new government, expected to be amounced tomor

The declaration, which also covered foreign policy and economic matters, was issued after talks between Mr. Ecevit and potential su-

pporters.

Mr. Ecevit, 52, was asked to form his third government on Sunday following the defeat in parliament of the rightwing coalition of outgoing Premier Suleyman Demirel.

Filipinos killed in

separate army clashes with police, rebels

day in a gunfight between army troops and paramilitary Constabulary, while fighting also flared between govern-ment forces and Moslem rebels in the southern Philippines. The gunfight followed an argument which broke out when a detachment of 11 Constabulary reached a waterfront checkpoint and refused to be stopped by army soldiers

country. Some of the Constabulary were later being held by the troops at their position in an 18th century Spanish fort. Last November the two forces fought a three hour gun-

battle, though there were no

manning it in the south of the

Meanwhile, the Southern Command spokesman said troops had overrun a large Moslem rebel camp in the rugged central mountains of Basilian Island near Zamboanga

ZAMBOANGA CITY, Philip- and "a considerable number" pines, Jan. 4 (R). — At least of rebels had been killed.

seven people were killed toOn Jolo Island, 100 miles further southwest in the Sulu group, six soldiers were killed in two separate ambushes mounted by the rebels yesterday.

military sources said. Jolo Island has become the centre of renewed fighting between the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and government forces since a shaky ceasefire finally broke down towards the end of last year.

In one incident three young conscript troops were ambushed and killed as they entered the village where a brigadier general and 34 other officers and men were massacred last October.

In another encounter yesterday, three other soldiers and four rebels were killed in the same area.

Informed sources said that heavy fighting was going on at Maidung on Jolo Island, but this was denied by a Southern

Giscard plans straight talk with Carter PARIS, Jan. 4 (R). — President Carter's visit to France, the United States' oldest ally,

king on nuclear problems, both industrial and military. France applauds the Carter administration's objectives of preventing the spread of nuclear and conventional weapons, but says it is determined to protect its own vital defence and economic interests.

will produce some straight tal-

Mr. Carter and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing will have a total of four hours of private talks during the threeday visit which started today. Besides nuclear policy, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace moves in the Middle East and the difficult problems facing the world economy, will figure prominently in the dis-

Without oil resources of its own. France has staked its industrial future on the development of nuclear energy. But President Giscard d'Estaing is expected by officials here to emphasise to President Carter that France will take care to avoid exporting nuclear weapons technology and mate-

Nuclear issue

France's nuclear programme includes fast-breeder reactors, the construction and export of which is opposed by the

by-product can be used to make atom bombs. Militarily, France is deter-

mined to preserve its indepen-dent nuclear strike force, and to conduct underground tests if needed to keep it up to date. French officials briefing re-

porters on the Carter visit sa-id France faced the problem of preserving the credibility of its nuclear deterrent when both the United States and the Soviet Union were technically so far advanced that they could continue to perfect their atomic arsenals without resor-

ting to further tests.
The nuclear issue caused tensions earlier this week during President Carter's talks with Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai because of Indian reluctance to accept additional safeguards against the spread of nuclear technology to other countries.

One of the French sources said none of the United States' Western allies had a closer interest than France in the expanding range of security and arms control issues being discussed between Washington and Moscow

In a television interview broadcast in the U.S. on New Year's Day, President Giscard d'Estaing said there were some fears in Europe that if Moscow and Washington reached new strategic arms limi-

tary commitment in Europe. While the French president said he did not share this fe-ar, he suggested Mr. Carter's visit to France would be a suitable occasion for a clear restatement of the United States

Arms sales issue

commitment to European secu-

On curbing arms sales, France will need convincing that controls can be universally applied, including in Communist countries.

There is no point in our accepting restrictions if others go on selling," one official said. Although France occupies third place after the United States and the Soviet Union among world arms suppliers, its share of the market is on-

ly four per cent.
President Giscard d'Estaing will discuss with Mr. Carter France's impending disarmament initiative -- a reversal of policies pursued under the late Gen. Charles de Gaulle - to be launched at the special United Nations session on disarmament in May.

The French proposals, yet to be spelled out in detail, will aim to achieve both qualitative and quantitative arms reductions for all nations, subject to effective international

On the Middle East, President Giscard d'Estaing will outline his views on the role of big powers including the Soviet Union in providing guarantees for the area once peace talks between the Arabs and Israel are sufficiently far ad-

The French leader has said security guarantees could include pledges by the major po-wers not to sell sophisticated weapons in the region.

France itself is one of the Middle East's biggest arms

Talking informally with French journalists at a New Year reception yesterday. President Giscard d'Estaing said his talks with Mr. Carter would also cover France's "serious concern about the state of disorganisation now existing in the world economy.'

French officials said their government was anxious to examine ways of correcting the huge American trade deficit and the growing Japanese export surplus.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre will be holding talks on this problem with Mr. Robert Strauss, special U.S. Representative for International Trade Negotiations, during Mr. Car-

Bourquiba replaces 3 resigning ministers

TUNIS, Jan. 4 (AFP). — President Habib Bourguiba has named three new members to the Politburo of his ruling Destour Socalist Party in the wake of a cabinet reshuffle.

An announcement yesterday said the new members would replace a cabinet minister who was dismissed on Dec. 23 plus two ministers who resigned in sympathy with him soon after. It said they were picked by Mr. Bourgulha after consultations yesterday with Prime Minister Hedi Nouira, who is also Secretary General of the sole authorised party, and with his son Habib Bourgulba Jr., who entered the government two weeks ago as adviser to his father.

The announcement named the new members as Abderrahman Ben Messaoud, President of the Tunisian Navigation Company, and Managarian Company.

Larbi Mallakh Secretary of State in the Equipment Ministry and Larbi Abderrazak, Director of the party's newspaper Al Amal. The three were to replace former Interior Minister Tahar

Balkhodja, whose dismissal triggered the resignations of the other two to be succeeded -- outgoing Foreign Minister Habib Chatty and outgoing Health Minister Mongi Kooli. The Polithuro at full strength numbers 20.

The Dutch finally have a government

Eight months after its previous administration fell, Holland now has a coalition government in power. The new cabinet faces many problems, not least unemployment and internationat trade rivalry. Can it hold the fort with its scarcely workable majority? And how will it tackle the nation's economic

By Nick Cole

THE HAGUE -- The assumption of office by Holland's new centre-right government has brought to an end an eight months' interregnum, which one political observer wryly summarised as "the na-tional pastime of governing without a government."

The last, mainly socialist, administration under Premier Joop den Uyi fell in March, since then the Netherlands has been in the hands of a care-taker government.

The setting-up of a government follows agreement between the Christian Democratic Party and the rightwing VVD Liberal Party on the sharing of cabinet ministers and state secretaries.

The Christian Democrats have supplied 10 ministers, including the Prime Minister Andries van Agt, and the Liberals six. No one cares to predict how long the new co-alition will rule, for it commands a scarcely workable majority in the Dutch parila-

Nevertheless, few sections of Holland's 13.6 million population are happier with the return to discernible govern-ment than the country's businessmen, who feel that new initiatives are necessary to maintain the economy's pres-

ent rate of growth.

Holland is, on the surface, one of the most successful and prosperous members of the European Economic Community; a rich and fertile country as famous for its commercial and industrial progress as for its tulips; a country that has literally grown in the last 30 years by reclaiming land from the North Sea which runs the entire length of its eastern

More than half the country lies below sea level; but the

coastline.

sea, once an enemy, has been' the key to Holland's new wea-

Every eight minutes, a freight liner arrives or leaves Rotterdam's Europort, the largest port in the world. It handles over 300 million tons of goods annually, equivalent to two-thirds of all ship car-goes handled in Britain. With such trading, distribution and service capabilities, Holland takes just pride in its reputation as "the China of

Europe." Dominating the centre of Europort, which extends 25 miles along either side of the Rhine estuary, are the floating rain hoppers which, in the words of an older Rotterdam resident, "kept us alive during World War II; they were our

main source of food." Obsolete and rusting beside the massive modern cargo-handling facilities, they are kept as an affectionate memorial to "Dutch courage" against the hated Nazi invaders.

Germans are still strongly resented. No Dutchman likes to be reminded of the affinities of his language with that of "the Hun"; the natural friendliness of the people becomes a mask of icy polite-



ness in the face of tourists from Deutschland; and, at the mere mention of the word 'Germany'', bar-owners will show you framed proclamations from wartime promising the death penalty for anyone found not to be working "for the greater glory of the Fatherland."

The recent trial and imprisomment of the art dealer war criminal Pieter Menten has been an unpleasant reminder of the past.

Ironically, Holland is today one of West Germany's best customers; around 35 per cent of its imports come from there. But it is anxious to reduce its dependence on that nation and to improve its trade position with other fellowmembers of the EEC and the NATO alliance.

The Dutch people have been swift to exploit the unique advantage of their geographic location as "the gateway to Europe". Yet their wealth has been won at a high price.

Intensive industrialisation has generated higher personal expeciations, and consequently higher social service charges, and labour costs.

Quality housing, medical facilities, transport and a wide choice of consumer goods have had to be paid for. Deductions from salary for social services are among the highest anywhere in Europe.

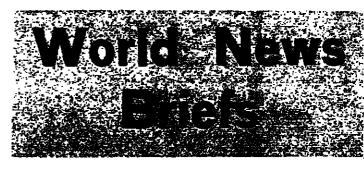
The combined effect has been to render Holland's highly-priced manufactured goods increasingly uncompetitive in world markets: "We are already living the post-industrial world where, because of the 'push-button' factor, four times as much can be produced as before, for the same price," comments a leading industrialist,

"There is the same demand for products as before, but not the same need for labour. How are we to compete against the cheap imported goods from America, Japan, Hong Kong and South Korea?"

So, not only have Holland's goods become uncompetitive, but there are fewer jobs available as well, and the looming threat from the impending end of natural gas resources, until now a mainstay of the Dutch economy.

Holland, like Britain, io already moving away from being an industry-based society to one that recognises its vahie as a services and distribution centre, with the stress on facilities like banking insurance and brokerage.

In the interests of the continued wealth and well-being of its residents, Holland's businessmen want the new government to continue a sympathetic tax policy and general support for industry and commerce so that the nation can maintain its premier trading position, one which thrives on contact with all corners of the globe.



Storm floods severai Israeli areas

TEL AVIV, Jan. 4 (AFP). - Several towns have been flooded and areas have been cut off by the heavy storm throughout the country that reached its height on Monday night. Work went on throughout the night yesterday repairing electric cables and telephone lines brought down by the storm, and removing fallen trees off roads. Further problems were caused by malfunction-

Carter to close military bases in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AFP). — The U.S. Department of Defence plans to close down a number of military bases in the United States to save up to \$300 million, it was learned yesterday. The Carter administration expects strong resistance to this economy move from congressmen in whose constituencies the threatened bases are located. Closing them down would cost jobs and hurt local businessmen. The last large-scale closure of bases was ordered by President Gerald Ford two years ago.

European Parliament's head in Israel

LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 4 (R). - Mr. Emilio Colombo, President of the Common Market's European Parliament, starts a three-day official visit to Israel today during which he will meet the Prime Minister, Menachem Begin, and Foreign Minister Moshe Da-yan, an official statement said. It added that Mr. Colombo weuld also attend a sitting of the Knesset and hold talks with Israeli Knesset members responsible for contacts with the European Parliament.

Edward Kennedy meets Teng Hsiao-ping

PEKING, Jan. 4 (AFP). — United States Sen. Edward Kennedy today ended his stay in Peking with a round of talks with Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. Sen. Kennedy (Democrat, Massachusetts) had a 90-minute talk with Mr. Teng, a Kennedy aide said. Like previous meetings between Sen. Kennedy and Chinese leaders, including yesterday's meetings with Foreign Mi-nister Huang Hua and Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang, the substance of the talks between the senator and the vice premier has not been made public for the moment. The Kennedy delegation, which leaves the capital tomorrow for a tour of the provinces, was tonight attending a dinner given by its host, the Chinese People's Institute for Foreign Affairs.

Sharjah Radio joins UAE station

ABU DHABI, Jan. 4 (R). - Sharjah, in the United Arab Emirates, has decided to merge its broadcasting station with the federal broadcasting station in Abu Dhabi, the Emirates News Agency reported last night. Radio Sharjah will stop broadcasting independent programmes and begin relaying those of Abu Dhabi Radio, Information Minister Ahmad Ibn Hamed said.

Jail for accepting bribes in USSR

MOSCOW, Jan. 4 (R). — A Soviet hotel manager who prefended there were no free rooms and then provided visitors with acco-modation in return for bribes, has been sentenced to eight years in a labour camp, Pravda said today. The Communist Party newspaper said two other employees of the Rossiya Hotel in Tashkent, Central Asia, had also received eight year terms, while a third had her sentence cut to four years on appeal.



مكذا من الأمل